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FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GOVERNMENT DENIES ITAIPU-CORPUS MEETING AT PRESENT

PY081932Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1648 GMT 8 May 78 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May--San Martin Palace today denied rumors concerning Itaipu and Corpus which stated that intense and urgent meetings were being held in our country. A spokesman stated that there are no new developments concerning the meeting of the foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay to discuss the joint exploitation of the Parana River, which, according to Brasilia, should begin on 10 May in that city.

Reports from Argentina agree with statements made last Friday by Gualter Allara, under secretary of foreign relations, who stated: "We cannot speak about an immediate date for a meeting at this level since Argentina has not received, nor has it presented, any petition in this respect."

The spokesman repeated Allara's words and stated: "Our country's position is that a meeting is always possible and even necessary to obtain the agreement we are seeking and, even though the possibility has not been discarded, it is subject to prior agreement on the basis of the terms of the agreement to be signed by the foreign ministers." He said that the possibility is being considered by the Foreign Ministry, but not in the spectacular way which some of the media have reported. He added that Argentina's position is very clear. It has been presented repeatedly in statements and during trilateral meetings and has always been sufficiently flexible to consider significant changes.

The presence of our ambassadors in Brasilia and Asuncion, Oscar Camilion and Sergio Novoa, who will obviously meet with Allara and may even wait for the foreign minister to arrive from Costa Rica on Thursday, is no more exceptional than calling our ambassadors from other countries, he added. It is considered routine. They will report on their diplomatic activities and receive their instructions.

Finally, he stated: "Up to the moment, we have not scheduled any trips by Argentine officials to Brasilia and Asuncion. Neither do we foresee any visits by authorities from those countries to Buenos Aires--at least not immediately--despite the fact that these trips, which contribute to bilateral understanding, are part of the negotiating policy of the three governments."

EXECUTIVE BRANCH DETAINS 23 PERSONS, RELEASES 24

PY081442Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0642 GMT 6 May 78 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 May--From 21 April until yesterday, 23 persons were placed at the disposal of the executive branch, while 24 others were released from that status. During the same period, one person was expelled from the country. This report was released yesterday by the Interior Ministry.

LABOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM TUNIS MINISTERS CONFERENCE

PY082311Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 May 78 FY

[Text] Labor Minister Horacio Tomas Liendo resumed his duties at the Labor Ministry today. The minister returned to our country yesterday after attending a labor ministers conference in Tunis. He also visited Geneva, where he met with Francis Blanchard, secretary general of the International Labor Organization.

BANK EMPLOYEES UNION CALLS 48-HOUR STRIKE

PY090212Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 May 78 PY

[Text] The Confederation of Bolivian Bank Employees [Confederacion de Bancarios de Bolivia] has announced a 48-hour strike to begin on Wednesday, 10 May, protesting the interference of labor coordinators.

Leaders of this labor sector have announced that the strike will apply to all bank and related employees. They explained that the strike is being caused by the fact that the Labor Ministry is interfering with the activities of the confederation and is trying to keep the labor coordinators in their jobs.

Leaders of the bank employees stated that the activity of the coordinators is concentrated in the National Bank of Bolivia. They also indicated that this interference by labor coordinators constitutes a violation of union freedom.

Currently, the Confederation of Bolivian Bank Employees is made up of 33 organizations.

SALARY HIKES CALLED PROBLEM FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

PY051430Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2140 GMT 4 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 4 May--It was asserted here today that salary demands of the unions, which after 3 years are again led by leftist parties, are a timebomb on the Bolivian political scene.

Recent labor elections gave a wide majority to opponents of the military government, and they immediately denounced the increase in the cost of living. According to government reports, costs increased 19 percent in the first 4 months of 1978.

Juan Lechin Oquendo, leader of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB], has not yet made any formal salary demands, although he did refer to the increasing deterioration in the purchasing power of workers.

There is a consensus within local political circles, including government circles, that "a salary increase is unavoidable and that the national economy will not be able to cope with it unless it is very gradual."

Labor leaders stated that "first we will organize the COB at the national level, and only then will we demand a salary increase to compensate for the increased cost of living." The COB congress will be held after the 9 July general elections. The COB has deliberately decided to stay uncommitted on this issue until the next Bolivian president takes office.

Lechin Oquendo stated that "general elections are not as important as the reorganization of unions."

There is no official discussion of salary demands, but labor unions are frequently pressured by their grassroots on this question.

The powerful urban teachers union, with 45,000 members throughout the country, is now negotiating a general salary increase with the government, but "without haste."

An opposition leader stated that "to strengthen democracy, the electoral campaign must be completely normal. Then we will see what will happen."

It is admitted here that the main opposition, which the future Bolivian constitutional president will confront will not be the legislature, but most likely the COB.

The same commentators state that "the salary battle will be the hardest political struggle of the new national government, and the Labor Ministry will have the most important government responsibility."

Some Wage Negotiations Underway

FY051805Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 May 78 PY

[Text] Salaries continue to be interesting news. The government continues to hope that employer-labor relations will lead to agreements of benefit to both parties.

It was confirmed by the Industry and Commerce Ministry and the La Paz mayor's office that the stability of foodstuff prices has been guaranteed. Government sources repeat that staple prices are virtually frozen. The same sources recognize, however, that the cost of living in the country has increased 38 percent in the last 18 months. This situation, pointed out by labor union opposition, has been recognized by the government and employers.

Recognizing this, bilateral negotiations for salary increases are under way. It is hoped that important agreements will be reached on salaries, despite the disappearance of the coordinators, labor leaders appointed by the Labor Ministry. The case of the MANACO [expansion unknown] shoe factory in Quillacollo in Cochabamba Department is held up as an example. The salary increase obtained by the spirited workers of that factory amounted to 23 percent. There was an agreement between the labor union and the management of the enterprise, and a strike was prevented.

Some employers have initiated cautious contacts with the new union leaders at their factories. Leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] have shown great willingness to reach social agreements. One employer interviewed by Radio Fides said that it is important that employers not enrich themselves at the expense of workers.

The main point in the present salary discussion is whether salaries should be increased through a bonus or through an increase in the basic salary. The employers are reportedly willing to grant a new bonus of 300 pesos. Some radical union leaders say such a bonus would be another trick. Those union leaders prefer an increase in the basic salary. COB spokesmen have stressed to Radio Fides, however, that dialog has been, is and will be a weapon for the progress of labor in this country.

The same sources harshly criticized the fact that through government favoritism the rich have become richer at the expense of the poor in the last few years. But they also said that grudges are really not the patriotic road. The statement to Radio Fides ended: The cost of living is going up. We simply want the government and employers to recognize this reality and grant us a just salary increase.

GUTIERREZ' FSB FACTION NOMINATES PATINO AYOROA

EWO90156Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 May 78 PY

[Text] A retired army colonel has become the third military candidate for the presidency of the nation now that his candidacy has been proclaimed by a faction of the most important Bolivian rightwing party [Bolivian Socialist Falange].

Col Jose Patino Ayoroa, former minister of the current military regime which purged him in 1974 on charges of conspiracy, has been proclaimed presidential candidate for a nationalist faction which seeks to create an opposition front.

Patino Ayoroa, 58, accepted his nomination at the end of a national convention held in Cochabamba by a faction of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB].

The FSB, which is a rightwing party, has broken up into two factions, one of which supports General Pereda Asbun, while the other rejects him.

Mario Gutierrez, former Bolivian Air Force commander and former minister of the current regime, who openly opposes any FSB support for Pereda, announced his faction's support for Patino Ayoroa's candidacy last night. Gutierrez, who was responsible for Bolivian foreign policy during Banzer's administration until 1974, said that the attitude of the dissident FSB faction was ridiculous. He said that by supporting General Pereda's candidacy this faction has become guilty of an underhanded and dirty conspiracy against the leader of the party.

The announcement of the FSB's support for Patino Ayoroa's candidacy was the first step toward the creation of a nationalist front opposed to submissive attitudes and the official candidate, according to Mario Gutierrez.

In his statements to the press of Cochabamba, Colonel Patino Ayoroa admitted that his candidacy is supported by just one party, but he added that it is aimed at the creation of a nationalist alliance of the largest Bolivian parties. Colonel Ayoroa indirectly admitted the possibility of contacting the faction of the National Revolutionary Movement which is headed by former President Victor Paz Estenssoro, who is currently abroad and is being viewed as the most important absentee of the electoral process which will end on 9 July.

Paz Estenssoro still has to decide to whom his faction will give its support, but various sectors speculated that he may lean toward Patino Ayoroa's candidacy, to the detriment of the hopes of Hernan Siles Zuazo, presidential candidate for the Democratic and Popular Unity Front; of leftist leanings.

The third military candidate for the presidency of the nation stated that the trend which he represents is the solution for the current polarization of Bolivian politics. On one side is the official candidate who stands for continuation of the present regime and all its defects, while on the other side there is a leftist candidate who is being rejected by the country, stated Patino Ayoroa.

Colonel Patino Ayoroa, who was put on reserve status by the military government under charges of participating in a military conspiracy against President Hugo Banzer, did not mention the other military candidate, Gen Rene Bernal Escalante (ret), who is being supported by the Christian Democratic Party.

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BOLIVIA

FUDP TO SEEK BACKING FROM LECHIN OQUENDO

FY090256Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 May 78 PY

[By (Ruben Marquez)]

[Text] The Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP], which is supporting the candidacy of Hernan Siles Zuazo, has decided to make direct contact with mining leader Juan Lechin Oquendo in order to unite the two leftist fronts which currently operate in the country. This announcement was made tonight by Abel Ayoroa Argandona, secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI]. This leader also told the press that the FUDP maintains its desire to hold talks with the Revolutionary Leftist Front in spite of the negative attitude which [words indistinct] this opposition front. Abel Ayoroa also announced that Hernan Siles Zuazo, who had gone to Caracas on personal business, will return to La Paz on Thursday.

The MNRI leader indicated that contacts between the FUDP and Paz Estenssoro's faction of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] have exclusively electoral goals and the differences of opinion between the FUDP and the MNR cannot be overcome. Abel Ayoroa also stated that Hernan Siles Zuazo's front does not believe that Paz Estenssoro's MNR is of rightist leanings and he emphasized the electoral [words indistinct] of the so-called Historical MNR.

POR LEADER FEARS COUP WILL BLOCK ELECTIONS

FY050356Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 4 May 78 PY

[Text] La Paz, 4 May--Guillermo Lora, leader of the Revolutionary Workers Party [POR], stated here today to AFP that on the Bolivian political scene "there is a danger of an in-house revolt [autogolpe] or of a military coup to avoid elections." He added that "this threat became a reality once President Banzer realized that the great fraud he is preparing for the elections will be discovered." Lora stated that "once General Banzer sees that the government candidate, Gen Juan Pereda, can only be elected through a fraudulent vote, a coup d'etat will take place." "The key to this problem is the labor movement. It is the fear of workers and their revolutionary action which can compel the present government to avoid the holding of the elections."

The POR, the Trotskyite party of the Bolivian leftist movement, is splintered into four factions because some of its leaders disagree with Guillermo Lora. Lora is considered the most important figure in the history of the Bolivian workers movement, regarding which he has completed many studies.

RESUMPTION OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA TO BE DISCUSSED

FY081612Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1544 GMT 8 May 78 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 May--It was reported here today that one of the first subjects of discussion by the new Bolivian parliament will be the resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba. A leftist leader pointed out that "we cannot continue to turn our back on Cuba, due to our solidarity with Latin America, and because Cuba has achieved a great victory over U.S. imperialism."

BRASILIAN PAPER REPORTS PLOT TO DEFAME FIGUEIREDO

PY061942Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1909 GMT 6 May 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 6 May--A "diabolical plot" to attribute intentions of political murder to Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, appointed successor of Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel, was revealed today by CORREIO BRAZILIENSE, the largest newspaper in Brasilia.

Two messages attributed to Figueiredo, chief of the National Intelligence Service [SNI], and allegedly sent to Gen Carlos Alberto Fonseca, Brazilian ambassador to Lisbon, in 1975, have been anonymously sent to newsmen and parliamentarians, the paper ~~explained~~.

In those messages the SNI chief asked for the arrangement of the execution, disguised as an accident, of two Brazilians living in Portugal, Adm Candido Aragao and a certain Carlos Sa, who were thought to be dangerous to Brazilian national security.

The newspaper asserts that the messages are forgeries intended to "harm the Brazilian image abroad" and compromise General Figueiredo.

CORREIO BRAZILIENSE adds that this is not the first time that General Figueiredo has been the victim of this type of maneuver and recalls that the Venezuelan magazine CUESTIONES reported the existence of an alleged plan to murder U.S. President Jimmy Carter, a plan said to have been hatched by the SNI in cooperation with the Chilean National Intelligence Department.

The rest of the Brazilian press did not publish any reports today about this subject.

Figueiredo Refuses To Comment

PY090354Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 May 78 PY

[Text] Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, the official candidate for the presidency, refused to speak with Rio de Janeiro reporters regarding the documents published this past weekend charging him with preparing a plan to murder in Portugal former Adm Candido Aragao and Judge Carlos Sa.

Colonel Ludwing, the presidential adviser, also explained that the presidency will make no statement on those documents, which involve the National Intelligence Service.

MILITARY COURT OFFICIAL CALLS FOR FULL HABEAS CORPUS

PY081847Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1452 GMT 6 May 78 PY

[Text] Curitiba, Brazil, 6 May--In remarks disclosed here today, Air Force Brig Gen Delio Jardim de Mattos calls for the full reestablishment of habeas corpus in the country.

Currently habeas corpus is not extended to people who have been accused of violating the country's internal security laws or to those who have been accused of political crimes or terrorist actions.

But according to Jardim de Mattos, who is a member of the Superior Military Court--the country's highest court of justice--habeas corpus cannot be limited because, in accordance with laws now in force, a terrorist is a common criminal and not a political one. "Therefore he must have the right to habeas corpus," he concluded.

DEMONSTRATORS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY SUPPORT STRIKING PRISONERS

PY051330Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0140 GMT 5 May 78 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, Brazil, 4 May--It has been reported that various demonstrations of solidarity with political prisoners were held today throughout the country.

Relatives of political prisoners, religious and student organizations, the Movement of Women for Amnesty, the Brazilian Committee for Amnesty, several intellectuals and artists held public demonstrations today in Sao Paulo, Recife, Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte.

The demonstrations were organized in support of the hunger strike of 81 political prisoners in Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Salvador and Fortaleza who are trying to force the military authorities to end the solitary confinement of two of their fellow prisoners.

In Rio de Janeiro the demonstrators held a 10-hour symbolic hunger strike at the legislative assembly and symbolic hunger strikes were also organized in Recife and Belo Horizonte.

In Sao Paulo the demonstrators will hold a meeting tonight at a church to discuss human rights and amnesty.

In a communique issued last night in Recife, the organizers of these demonstrations noted that demonstrations in support of political prisoners had previously been isolated and uncoordinated.

The communique added: "Today this support is organized, and we hope to achieve progress in the struggle for political prisoners."

FRENCH ECONOMIC GROUPS MAY FINANCE HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

PY081452Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 May 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 5 May--Shigeaki Ueki, Brazilian mines and energy minister, reported here today that French economic groups may finance the building of the Balbina hydroelectric power plant.

Ueki added that the hydroelectric plant, which will be built on the Uatuma River in Amazonas State, is estimated to cost \$440,597,000.

The minister said that the Balbina plant will deliver electric energy to Manaus, capital of Amazonas State, which is now served by a thermoelectric plant consuming 480 tons of fuel oil per day.

Ueki said that the decision on the participation of French groups in the building of the plant will be made next October during the visit of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Brazil.

BRIEFS

JAPAN MAJOR INVESTOR--Brasilia--Japanese investments in Brazil exceed \$1,077,000,000, making Japan the third-largest investor in our country, with good prospects for a continued increase. The planning secretariat is presently organizing the first of a series of preparatory meetings for the Brazil-Japan seminar to be held in Tokyo from 29 May to 1 June this year to study ways to increase economic and commercial ties. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Apr 78 p 27 PY]

PRESIDENT PINOCHET INTERVIEWED BY RIO PAPER

PY031722Y Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 6 May 78 p 18 PY

[Text of undated interview of President Augusto Pinochet by MANCHETE reporter Ib Teixeira]

[Text] [Question] The Chilean Government's decision to grant a broad amnesty to all those detained for political reasons brought considerable repercussion in our country. Could you explain the reasons which led you to adopt such an important measure?

[Answer] Our country and its people have always been characterized by a broad, brotherly and generous spirit. Unfortunately, the country's soul was for some time poisoned by doctrines which threatened the country's very nature. Moreover, thousands of foreign extremists arrived in Chile at a difficult time. As is well known, all that led us to a civil war-like situation and, although it was contained through the intervention of the armed forces, a fratricidal clash occurred with unfortunate casualties on both sides. Naturally, when things go to such an extreme, errors occur which are unjustified under normal circumstances but which, at the time of the dispute, are unforeseeable and inevitable. When the causes which led to that change in the soul and nature of the country disappear, we believe that, in order to obtain full unification and reconciliation in Chile, it is necessary to adopt a measure which will extinguish and obliterate all the consequences of the criminal actions which the Popular Unity government had encouraged. That is why I accepted the suggestion made by my interior minister to grant the amnesty. I believe that without forgetting the events which divided our people we could--through forgiveness and pardon--help to unite all Chileans in the collective task of working and striving so that Chile will be a prosperous and worthy nation for all its sons.

[Question] Some estimates have been made abroad concerning the number of probable beneficiaries of the amnesty which the Chilean Government has just granted. In exact numbers, how many will benefit from the amnesty?

[Answer] The amnesty decree directly benefits 1,121 persons who are serving exile sentences and who naturally are outside the country. Another 100 persons who have conditional freedom and 10 more who are under limited freedom will also benefit. However, in actual practice only 100 prisoners have left institutions where they were serving their sentences. They were the only political prisoners in Chile and all had been tried by military courts. Nevertheless, the amnesty is much broader since it practically annuls all crimes committed from 11 September 1973 until 11 March 1970. [as published] Therefore, with the exception of crimes against the interests of the nation's economy and common crimes, all remaining crimes were nullified by the amnesty.

[Question] Do the amnesty's beneficiaries fully understand its real meaning?

[Answer] I insist that we wish to pardon and to forget the crimes which arose from the hate which spread through this country before 1973. We know that some will benefit from the amnesty and some will be hurt by it. We are aware that the members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left who are still in hiding are free and will have clean records.

We believe they will know how to respond to this generous measure with good conduct because they know that the armed forces are watchful and alert to prevent any disturbance to the tranquillity and peace which today rule our country.

[Question] Did the fact that Chile won the battle against economic chaos and achieved a two-digit annual inflation rate, after having endured one of over 500 percent, in some way favorably influence the granting of the amnesty? In other words, did the victory on the economic front open the way to political normality?

[Answer] In the first place, I would like to correct your question. Inflation estimates in 1973 were approximately 100 percent annually. This alone indicates the economic chaos the country was enduring. It was obvious that tranquillity and peace were essential in order to overcome this very serious problem. The Chilean people were forced to confront the burden of national reconstruction, in addition to the very serious effects of the world economic crisis. All this implied sacrifices and, sometimes, anguish--a situation which could perturb the nation and delay recovery.

[Question] What is now leading the country to political normality?

[Answer] Today, everyone is aware that Chile is involved in a true process of recuperation with an extraordinary economic growth. This allows our people to enjoy the benefits of the government's realistic and programmed policy. Therefore, demagogic propaganda no longer has any effect and is no longer a threat. It is indisputable that we are now opening the way to political normality in accordance with the goals and objectives determined by the government. However, I would like to warn that this political normality does not in any way mean return to the system which allowed the destruction of Chilean institutions.

[Question] Do you believe that the amnesty truly places Chile on the road to universal reconciliation?

[Answer] Yes. That's what I believe and I hope I'm not wrong.

[Question] Does the Chilean Government find itself much stronger and able to solve its domestic problems and, in particular, able to confront foreign criticism after the amnesty?

[Answer] The government has always had the necessary strength to solve its domestic problems. Our strength is not based on weapons but on the mandate entrusted to us by the people in 1973, when it demanded our intervention which finally took place on 11 September. On 4 January of this year--in a referendum observed by all the ambassadors accredited to our country, by the international press, and by all those who wished to come to Chile--the people again ratified the mandate entrusted to us by the overwhelming support of approximately 75 percent. Now, I ask what government--after having faced so many difficulties--can obtain such popular support and backing? Well there lies our strength. Unfortunately, despite reports conveyed by the diplomats accredited to our country--which I know are truthful and frank--some persons close their eyes to this reality and persist in arguments which have become slogans.

[Question] Does the government believe in the unity of Chileans?

[Answer] Absolutely. In addition, our declaration of principles establishes that the armed forces government seeks the unity of Chileans and that is why we adopted a measure such as the amnesty. Now, if such a measure helps our foreign standing, that's all very well. However, the amnesty is a measure adopted solely by the Chilean Government.

[Question] I would like to know if the former leaders of the Popular Unity parties--that is, communists, socialists, former Senators Corvalan and Altamirano--will also benefit from the amnesty. I would also like to know what will happen to the former vice president of the Christian Democrats, Bernardo Leyton.

[Answer] What we want is tranquillity and peace so that this country can finally develop and so that all Chileans can achieve collective welfare, in accordance with our Christian concept of man and society. In order to protect these principles, we will take the necessary measures to prevent hate and demagoguery from degrading the country again. Therefore, although these persons will benefit from the amnesty, their return to the country will be studied and analyzed on an individual case-by-case basis.

[Question] Is your government's decision to submit a draft of the constitution to a popular referendum the first step in Chile's return to democracy? Shall we say even to direct elections?

[Answer] Chile now lives in democracy. This is a country which values democracy as a way of life and not as a mere system for attaining power by any means. This thirst for power was the cause of the destruction of our institutional system. It was also what turned our democracy into a farce in which a small oligarchy monopolized the country, taking over the intermediary bodies which give life to democracy, and turning them into political instruments instead of allowing them to fulfill their specific functions.

[Question] And what is the alternative for Chile?

[Answer] We are creating a system in which democracy will be truly protected from its worst enemies whom we all know, and from petty party bickering--the cancer which destroys democracy. We are paving a road with concrete goals in mind. As these goals are reached, we will begin subsequent stages which will culminate in the return to power of civilians so that they can continue the process begun by the armed forces for the progress and development of the Chilean people. As I have already pointed out on various occasions and as I recently confirmed, the will of the citizens will be taken into consideration in this process of returning power to civilians, and the necessary means for the Chilean people to express their will freely and independently will be established.

PINOCHET DISCUSSES CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT ROLE IN ALLENDE ERA

PY081440Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1203 GMT 8 May 78 PY

[Text] Paris, 8 May--During an interview broadcast over French television last night, Chilean President Augusto Pinochet indicated that the Christian Democrats will never recover the power which, through their own fault, fell into the hands of Marxism-Leninism.

French television Channel 2 broadcast the fourth and last part, under the title of "Mr President," of the documentary "Impressions From Chile," which was filmed by French producer Chantal Baudis and her Spanish colleague, Jose Maria Berzoza.

In the interview, the Chilean chief of state added: "The Christian Democrats are only concerned with gathering funds from abroad."

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Visibly annoyed, Pinochet emphasized that "the Christian Democrats believe that the revolution of 11 September 1973 was carried out in order to hand the government over to them but thanks to them Marxism-Leninism was enthroned and they are the only ones to blame for that."

The Chilean chief of state indicated that they supported Salvador Allende, leader of the Popular Unity, in the Senate election which made him president. "The Christian Democrats signed the so-called constitutional pact which was never implemented and up to 1973 they tried to reach an accommodation with Marxism-Leninism." Supporting his assertion, Pinochet referred to a letter which Cuba's Fidel Castro sent to the then Chilean chief of state prior to his overthrow in which "the agreement to be reached by Marxism-Leninism, then in power, with the Christian Democrats emerges."

On the other hand, the authors of the documentary informed the French public that "nothing in the text of that letter refers to the possibility of an agreement between Popular Unity and the Chilean Christian Democrats."

In another part of the documentary, Pinochet declares himself to be a "practicing Catholic," and he added that in performing his government functions "the church considers me to be a very difficult person."

Regarding this matter, the wife of the Chilean chief of state indicated that Pinochet has "great human qualities but is slightly domineering due to his strong personality and his Basque origins."

In the documentary, French television broadcast the statements of mothers or wives of Chilean citizens who have been detained in that country and of whom "all trace has been lost."

Regarding this matter, Pinochet, after asserting that "leftist influence prevents the people from understanding things" and defending "authoritarianism," concluded by saying that the international campaign against his country is due to "some newspapers which are supported by the large Soviet media."

PINOCHET FAVORS TRINATIONAL INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN NORTH

PA090333Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0316 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 May (LATIN)--President Augusto Pinochet said this evening that the Chilean Government is willing to create a trinational industrial complex on the border with Peru and Bolivia.

Pinochet made this announcement during a speech in the city of Arica, on the border with Peru, where he is visiting as part of his tour through the country's northern region.

The chief of state said that the project is now under study in the National Planning Office and that details will be released soon.

In making the announcement, Pinochet said that by means of this he hopes to put to rest "a certain amount of concern that exists at present." The industrial complex, Pinochet said, would be on the border between Peru and Chile and would include Bolivian participation. "This is a fraternal hand being offered by Chile," the president said. I believe that our Peruvian and Bolivian brothers are as prepared to receive it as we are to extend it, he added.

PRESIDENT, ECONOMY MINISTER MEET U.S. PRIVATE BANKERS

FY082348Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 78 FY

[Text] The U.S. private banks do not share Ted Kennedy's ideas and intentions regarding the tying up of credits for Chile, according to acting Economy Minister Sergio Perez. The acting minister made this statement at the end of the meeting which he and President Pinochet held with high-ranking executives of the First National City Bank of New York. These executives told the president that international banking enterprises have full confidence in Chile's economic situation and said that their presence in Chile was aimed at proving their desire to continue supplying credit to Chile, in spite of whatever noneconomic factors may try to interfere. The U.S. bankers told the chief of state that they have freedom of action and that their attitude reflects the position of U.S. private banking specifically and worldwide private banking in general.

Citybank is one of the most important banks in the world. It often heads consortiums made up of various credit agencies to grant loans to countries and international organizations. Citybank executives (William Slought), (George Ferguson), (George Chamberlain) and (George Constanzo) indicated that, after taking a look at the economic progress attained by Chile, they had told President Pinochet that they had full confidence in Chile's economic system and that they wanted to participate in the financing of the country's development projects. They added that they were interested in several projects and that they were studying them together with the local industrial sector.

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS DIALOG WANTED WITH ALL COUNTRIES

FY081548Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1415 GMT 8 May 78 FY

[Text] Santiago, 8 May--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has said that Chile wants to maintain diplomatic relations with all nations in the world, no matter who their ideological friends are. Minister Cubillos, who was sworn in only 2 weeks ago, pointed out that Chile is willing to talk with all countries: "Only the weak refuse to talk," said Cubillos.

UTRACH DENOUNCES BOYCOTT ORGANIZED BY AFL-CIO

FY082343Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 78 FY

[Text] The Union of Chilean Workers [UTRACH], under the leadership of Bernardino Castillo, has sent a letter to the AFL-CIO executive board strongly criticizing the attempt at imposing leaders who represent only a very small part of the Chilean labor organization. The letter in question is connected with a recent UTRACH declaration which had told Chilean workers that they should keep alert and be ready to defend the supreme interests of the fatherland.

This is the way Bernardino Castillo, who is also president of the Copper Workers Confederation [CTC], explained the circumstances which gave rise to the letter and the declaration which UTRACH issued recently: [begin Castillo recording] On Thursday we were told that the AFL-CIO had decreed a boycott against our merchant marine, specifically against our ships which dock at U.S. ports. The reason for this boycott was that the AFL-CIO had been informed that six maritime workers leaders were under arrest in Chile. We made inquiries and found out that this was nothing but a big lie.

In addition to this, we have been informed by our representatives in the United States that they had been told that a group of Chilean union leaders had been acknowledged as the leaders of the Chilean Workers. We cannot accept anyone's imposing conditions on us. [end recording]

Bernardino Castillo later read the letter which he had sent to George Meany and (Tom Wiessel) of the AFL-CIO. [begin Castillo recording] The Union of Chilean Workers, which represents 1.2 million Chilean workers, repudiates the boycott decreed by the AFL-CIO against our merchant marine. We deplore labor organizations taking advantage of their economic power to condemn an entire people to isolation and misery. The Union of Chilean Workers strongly rejects the attempt to impose on us leaders which represent only a small part of the Chilean union organization. We hope that the AFL-CIO will discontinue the boycott which has not been requested by the true Chilean labor unions. [end recording]

The letter is signed by Bernardino Castillo and Hernan Flores, among others, on behalf of UTRACH.

The declaration which UTRACH issued this weekend reasserted the position stated in this letter and expressed support for (Wenceslao Moreno), Chilean labor attache to the embassy in Washington. UTRACH indicated that (Moreno) is a veteran and well-known democratic union leader who is now suffering from the unfair attacks of certain misinformed leaders of the AFL-CIO, an organization which he has loyally served for 25 years. [as heard]

DETAILS GIVEN ON FOREIGNERS INVOLVED IN 1 MAY DEMONSTRATION

PY060147Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 May 78 PY

[Text] The government has not expelled, nor will it expel, a group of eight religious persons--seven priests and one nun--whose names appear on the list of those detained as a result of the disturbances which took place on 1 May in the capital. Neither will the government expel the two foreign journalists whose names appear on the same list.

This was disclosed today by an official source when asked about the announcement made yesterday by the Interior Ministry concerning the expulsion of foreigners implicated in the disturbances. The source disclosed that FRG citizen (Barbara Hirs Heick) was detained, and her expulsion ordered through administrative measures by the Interior Ministry, since she entered the country as a tourist. According to the source, (Heick) entered Chile through Peulla and later worked for the Mercedes-Benz company. Her contract with the firm was canceled last Tuesday. The source also reported that Argentine citizen (Isabel Alcayan Sotoyan) was freed early today following her arrest last night. It was proven that she had taken no part in the disturbances. It was added that Mrs (Sotoyan) has lived in Chile for some time and has two Chilean daughters.

The source also revealed that the group of four alleged Netherlands musicians were no such thing: They are FRG citizens. It was added that investigations indicate that the four belong to international terrorist groups. The four, (Otto Wolf), (Heinrich Debeider), (Anton Jan Bedicet), and (Francisco van Sheldon), residing at the Conquistador hotel, left for Peru last Wednesday. According to the source, Swedish citizen (Silvia Brigitte Lenason) left through Paso Libertadores on 3 May. Argentine citizen (Roberto Molina Lopez) also left for Argentina on 3 May.

Finally, the sources revealed that labor leaders (Delgado) of Colombia and (Lavalle) of Costa Rica, who were invited to participate in the unauthorized meeting on 1 May, were caught with a great deal of revolutionary propaganda upon leaving Pudahuel international airport.

DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS SUPPORT SUPREME COURT DECISION

PA090350Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Text] The Colombian Association of Democratic Lawyers today came out in favor of the Supreme Court decision against the constituent assembly.

The communique, signed by attorneys Alvaro Seer and Ricardo Aponte Moreno, rejects the statements made by the government and justice ministers and Deputies Jaime Castro and Carlos Lemonsino, who have said that the Supreme Court decision is a frustration of the desire for institutional changes and a coup d'etat.

In their statement the democratic lawyers say that the Supreme Court was not motivated by the horror of a power vacuum or fear of the changes demanded by national public opinion. The fact is that the constituent assembly was not really going to carry out progressive reforms, nor was it going to pave the way for [words indistinct]. In short, it wanted the state's participation through its institutions for the purpose of repressing public freedoms and rights.

There has been no frustration of any kind, as was claimed by the bill's defenders. The decision had a predictable effect on the popular sectors, the communique adds. It finally says that the Supreme Court decision has not violated congressional rights and, on the contrary, has defended those rights.

The nation demands a [word indistinct] congress and not one that has been abdicating its constitutional rights by means of the systematic surrender of those rights by granting special powers to the executive and depriving itself of the capacity to carry out reforms. The constituent assembly is an alien and historically conservative body such as was used by [word indistinct] and Rojas to serve their dictatorships.

LLERIST YOUTH MOVEMENT BACKS BETANCUR CANDIDACY

PA090427Y Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 5 May 78 p 3 PA

[Excerpts] National candidate Belisario Betancur has received the support of Ramiro Jimenez, coordinator of the Llerist youth, who promised to work unceasingly to obtain Betancur's victory in the 4 June elections.

Jimenez expressed his support at a rally in the Modelia neighborhood of Bogota which was attended by Betancur.

Jimenez publicly stated that starting today, the youths who struggled without respite in support of former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo in Bogota and throughout the country will promote the national candidacy of Belisario Betancur. "We cannot now put down the banners which we defended for 3 years against Turbay," the political leader said.

He criticized the attitude of some persons who say they are Llerist leaders and "who have adopted a submissive attitude in order to obtain personal benefits." He said that the Llerist Liberal Youth Movement, which defended at all costs the programs of its leader, former President Carlos Lleras Restrepo, is not going to turn over its banners to Turbayism. Instead, it will defend the national candidacy of Belisario Betancur.

LABOR MINISTER URGES LABOR-MANAGEMENT DIALOG

PA070337Y Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 May 78 p 1 PA

[Text] Labor Minister Oscar Montoya Montoya said yesterday that the present administration will maintain its policy of promoting a permanent dialog between workers and employers under conditions of equity and justice. This will create the conditions favorable for reaching the agreements which must exist between capital and labor.

In his Labor Day message the outgoing labor minister also said that "since we have maintained this line of conduct, which no one or nothing can break, we have established a climate of labor peace which permits the normal development of business activities and labor movements."

The text of the labor minister's message to the workers is as follows:

In celebrating International Labor Day and in my capacity as labor and social security minister, I warmly greet all the Colombian workers and sincerely wish for the well-being of those who with their daily efforts in their various fields of endeavor help to create national wealth and Colombia's progress in all spheres.

Being responsible for the future of labor matters in the country, I feel compelled to make several observations on the national government's labor policies which were guided by President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen. This administration has always promoted a permanent dialog between employers and employees within a framework of equity and justice. This attitude will create the harmony which must exist between the capital and labor sectors.

BUSINESS LEADER PRADILLA JARAMILLO RELEASED BY KIDNAPERS

PA082018Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota--Business leader Roberto Pradilla Jaramillo, released early Saturday morning by a gang of criminals which held him captive for 5 months, was interrogated today by Administrative Department of Security officials, but his testimony was not disclosed.

Although his relatives have remained absolutely silent on his release, other sources have reported that 10 million pesos in ransom was paid. It was also reported that one of Pradilla's nephews delivered the money to the criminals on Thursday night.

The former president of Colpatria is resting at his home after the bitter ordeal he experienced. A military criminal judge has been appointed to investigate Pradilla's kidnaping and release.

NEW EXTREMIST GROUP TAKES CREDIT FOR ROBBERY

PA030405Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 May 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 2 May (EFE)--According to the police, several hooded extremists armed with submachineguns today attacked the paymaster's office in Cundinamarca and stole about \$500.

Three men and one woman forced clients and employees to face a wall and, after beating the guards, robbed the safes and the cashiers' windows.

The guerrillas, who escaped in a European car, painted the walls with slogans about the Unified Workers Command, a recently formed extremist group.

NEW RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE NAMED

PA090341Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Text] Quito, 8 May (AFP)--The supreme council of the [Radical] Liberal Party [PL] today nominated Dr Raul Clemence Huerta Rendon as its presidential candidate for the 16 July Ecuadorian elections. Huerta Rendon will take the place of his nephew, Francisco Huerta Montalvo, who was disqualified as a presidential candidate last week by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the Supreme Court of Justice. Huerta Rendon, a Guayaquil lawyer, is a two-time loser in presidential elections. He was defeated by Camilo Ponce in the 1956 elections and, in the 1966 elections, he was defeated by Otto Arosemena, who reached the presidency by decision of a constituent assembly to which the two adversaries belonged.

The PL supreme council, headed by disqualified candidate Francisco Huerta, is now discussing Huerta Rendon's running mate. The choices seem to have narrowed down to Pedro Jose Arteta, former PL director, and Arsenio Vivanco, former deputy director, both prosperous Quito merchants.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STRATEGY

PA061728Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 6 May 78 PA

[Text] A new minister, new intentions, renewed optimism and plans for changes and controls summarize, in a few words, the situation at the Finance and Public Credit Ministry now that the new minister, Juan Reyna Santacruz, has been appointed.

Minister Reyna is optimistic about the country's economic outlook so far, which he said is recovering as a result of recent oil sales. He also revealed his plans to restrict public expenditures in order to stop the upward trend in the budget deficit--estimated so far at 2.4 billion sucres.

[begin Reyna recording] We expect to control the budget deficit and keep it within limits that will not affect the country's development process. The deficit is caused by a drop in state revenues. As I said yesterday, prices on our products are dropping because of conditions abroad over which we have no control and which definitely are affecting our budget. The delay in paying salaries is due to a lack of funds, but we are investigating how to implement short-term financing so as to correct the situation.

We are going to try to control the budget deficit by eliminating a series of expenditures which, while included in the budget, can be dispensed with. To begin with, the government is going to reduce its current account expenditures. The budget deficit corresponds approximately to 10 percent of the total budget. We are definitely going to put a stop to the growing bureaucracy. We are going to try, whenever possible, not to fill vacancies. This, of course, does not include administrative positions. We are going to restrict the purchase of materials and other goods considered unnecessary, but we are not going to stop investing funds in plans important to our economy. Otherwise, it will become stagnant and not develop. [end recording]

Regarding the country's foreign debt, Minister Reyna said that he is going to reestablish the foreign debt committee which will be in charge of coordinating plans to obtain foreign loans. At this point, all we can say is that it looks like a good start for the new minister, but we must not forget that the road to hell is paved with good intentions.

GENERAL PALADINI SAID TO REJECT IDEA OF CANDIDACY

FY061531Y Paris AFP in Spanish. 1333 GMT 6 May 78 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 6 May--The progovernment newspaper LA MANANA asserted here today that, because "he lacks political ambition," Air Force Lt Gen Dante Paladini (ret) has rejected the possibility of becoming a presidential candidate. On the other hand, a week ago Lt Gen Julio Vadora (ret) disclosed that "he would not reject" the responsibility and would agree to become a candidate "if my services are needed."

Until the beginning of the year, Paladini and Vadora, then commanders in chief of the air force and army, respectively, were members of the military junta which governs the country.

The call for presidential elections in 1981, with the participation of two political parties and a sole candidate approved by the armed forces, has been announced by the civilian-military regime which came to power in June 1973.

The former air force chief reminded the morning newspaper that the government's decision to call elections specified that they "would not be the basis for arousing exaggerated and inopportune political motives."

The document released last year specified that there would be a period without political activity until 1981, followed by "years of work, and only then the initiation of political activities," recalls Paladini.

Meanwhile, a few days ago army Commander in Chief Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez asserted that "the armed forces are not seeking economic advantage or votes." At a ceremony in the north of the country, Alvarez termed "highly positive" the reaction of the civilian population to the current institutionalization process and emphasized that the armed forces "are only trying to return to the people what the people have given them." Paladini will travel to Santiago on Thursday to assume his post as ambassador to Chile. Vadora took over his post as Uruguayan ambassador to Paraguay this week.

EL PAIS CALLS FOR RESTORATION OF FREEDOM

FY061552Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1337 GMT 6 May 78 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 6 May--The progovernment newspaper EL PAIS today demanded the gradual reestablishment of freedom and rights, in view of the "atmosphere of peace and normality which today is characteristic of Uruguayan society." In an editorial, EL PAIS stated that abrogation of restrictive measures is fundamental to "creating an atmosphere" in which "national opinion can really feel that it is participating" in the institutionalization process which will lead to elections in 1981. The editorial emphasizes that it is necessary to eliminate the controls "which still restrict free activity in the press and other media." According to EL PAIS, this censorship "is applied to many aspects of national activity." The newspaper also requested freedom "for other types of expression, especially for the right of assembly."

All this "is a formula which should encourage concern for important topics connected with the entire process of institutional, political, social and economic restoration and open the possibility of a full exchange of ideas on this subject."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU081437Y Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 7 May 78 p 2 AU

[Summary] At the end of Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr's visit to Venezuela a press communique was released which says in part: "At the Venezuelan Government's invitation Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Pahr paid an official visit to Venezuela from 4 to 5 May. During his visit the Austrian minister was received by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. The talks between Dr Pahr and acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Jorge Gomez Mantellini passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding. The two ministers expressed their concern over the continuing arms race in the world and stressed their governments' determination to vigorously support the international endeavors for general and total disarmament.

"Foreign Minister Pahr outlined his government's aims regarding the UN center in Vienna. He explained the motives and ideas by which Austria lets itself be guided regarding this initiative, especially the wish to establish new units in Vienna that functionally fit into the framework of UN organizations that already have their headquarters in Vienna, such as the IAEA and the UNIDO. The Venezuelan side acknowledged these explanations with special interest, and it showed understanding for this Austrian wish." During his stay in Venezuela the Austrian foreign minister also had talks with the chairman and the deputy chairman of the Venezuelan Congress, as well as with the minister of development and the acting minister of energy and mines. At the end of his visit Foreign Minister Pahr thanked the acting minister of foreign affairs for his hospitality and invited him to visit Austria.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON ROBERT VESCO SITUATION

PA061959Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1359 GMT 6 May 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 6 May (AFP)--Interior Minister Octavio Lepage stated here today that if Robert Vesco, the U.S. fugitive millionaire who is living in Costa Rica, shows up in Venezuela "we could turn him over to the U.S. authorities." Lepage said that the Venezuelan Government has ordered its consulates not to issue a visa to the U.S. financier. Vesco is accused in the United States of committing a \$224 million fraud and of illegally helping Nixon in his preelection campaign some years ago.

Lepage recalled that Vesco could be turned over in accordance with an extradition treaty that exists between Venezuela and the United States.

MINISTER CLAIMS GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES UNDER CONTROL

PA081653Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Text] National Defense Minister Maj Gen Fernando Paredes Bello has affirmed that guerrilla activities are completely under control. He stated that the latest guerrilla attacks were unimportant and that the guerrillas will be punished soon. Paredes Bello stressed that the situation in the country is completely normal. He said Venezuelans may rest assured that there is no danger of widespread guerrilla activity.

Meanwhile, military units have arrested several guerrilla contacts in Maturin. The names of the guerrilla contacts were not revealed, but it was learned that they were sent to Caracas. It was also said that a large-scale military operation is continuing in a mountainous region in Anzoategui and Monagas, where guerrillas are presumed to be located.

It was also reported that a guerrilla group attacked a military patrol in El Saman between (?Aruita) and Mundo Nuevo. One soldier was killed and the unit commander was wounded in the shootout.

LABOR MOVEMENT PARTY SUPPORTS ARRIA FOR PRESIDENT

PA051539Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] The Labor Movement Party will definitely support presidential candidate Dr Diego Arria. This information was confirmed to Radio Continente by a group of Labor Movement Party leaders.

In past presidential elections, this political organization supported Mr Carlos Andres Perez, current president of the republic. This allowed [words indistinct] in Congress.

The Labor Movement Party explained the motives for giving its support to the former information and tourism minister in a lengthy document.

COPEI PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE ADDRESSES FEDEAGRO

PA052937Y Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Apr 78 pp 1, 12 PA

[Excerpts] Addressing the 12th annual assembly of the National Federation of Agricultural Producers (FEDEAGRO) yesterday, Social Christian [COPEI] presidential candidate Luis Herrera Campins promised to turn Venezuela into a first-rate agricultural and cattle-producing country based on a policy of direct participation by the producers and a nonpaternalistic state role.

Herrera Campins started by saying that his future Administration's policy will be conducted within the framework of participation based upon the people's social organizations.

He said: "We are going to operate the government as a 'promoter state,' that is a state which tries to encourage the personal and social initiative of all citizens. Since the state has immense political and economic power, we feel that it should not fall into the constant, frequent and usual temptation of abusing its power. On the contrary, we should promote the creation of intermediate societies between the weak and defenseless persons and the all-powerful state."

He added: "We support the establishment of those intermediate societies between the people and the state. FEDEAGRO is one of these intermediate societies and we want these to be multiplied throughout the country and in each and every one of the Venezuelan social sectors, according to the sectors' specific activities, so that these intermediate societies can participate in the formulation of alternatives for the decisions which, as you know, must be made by the political power. They should also take part in the execution of these decisions so as to oversee them."

Later on he emphasized his plan of carrying out a government by consultation and dialog during the coming 5 years.

"Referring specifically to the agricultural and livestock sector, I would like to say that I feel it is wise and necessary for an office of agricultural and livestock relations to be established at the presidential level in order to maintain the fluid, elastic and constant communications required in an area which will receive priority attention during my administration."

He indicated that in his administration one of the fundamental objectives will be to increase the scope and dimensions of agricultural and livestock activity and to progressively accelerate the rotation of crops in order to make better use of the land.

"We think that a greater effort must be made at all levels--financial, official and private--to encourage current peasant and business production in order to make Venezuela a first-rate agricultural and cattle-producing country."

He spoke of his interest in increasing agrarian reform based on the experiences obtained so far, but to provide peasants with larger tracts of land than in the past. He said: "We are going to increase efforts to obtain more production per hectare and unit based on a policy of specific incentives for research. We are going to draw up a national production program emphasizing the need for cooperation on the part of the private sector during the experimental phase of this research, particularly for the donation of land for these experimental centers."

Herrera Campins went on to discuss the problem of water in agriculture. "We think it is necessary to design and implement a national irrigation and drainage policy in order to eliminate the risk of drought. I believe the time has come to think on a large scale about the subject of water for northern Venezuela. There has been talk of detouring the course of the Orinoco River to the north. It is an undertaking which would seem to be a fantasy," he said.

He added that during his administration we will go beyond the study phase to a stage involving the total exploitation of the Orinoco River, diverting part of its waters so that it will flow into the Sea of the Antilles. This will solve the water problem for agriculture, industry and human consumption in the central part of the country.

He also spoke of the need to revise prices on the basis of actual costs and rational profit margins in order to make agriculture profitable, with appreciable earnings.

He also revealed that a study will be made of all present decrees on the legal structure of the countryside in order to make a wide-ranging revision and the necessary changes. Herrera Campins noted: "It is necessary that we try to make life in the countryside attractive, that we guarantee a number of rights, expand education there, provide the countryside with healthy entertainment and, in sum, make life agreeable in small towns."

He said it was necessary to regionalize obligatory military service for peasants. "We want to put an end to the recruitment of young peasants who work the land and are taken away to serve in a city garrison. I am not proposing that they not fulfill their duties but that they do so under circumstances in which they will not have to leave the land."

He concluded: "I am determined to eliminate the recruitment of peasants in the rural zones of border states because we must keep our native population there, even as a measure of national security."

COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON 'POPULAR UNITY'

PA051700Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 29 Apr 79 p 3D PA

[Text] There can be no popular unity without the participation of the communists, said Venezuelan Communist Party (PCV) Secretary General Jesus Faria. The Marxist leader added that popular unity without his party would be partial and incomplete.

"It could be used to attain power but it would not change the structures or make a revolution. Thus far the left has not been able to do anything without the aid of the communists anywhere in the world where it has come to power. Anyway, it would be perverse to try it because the communists are a growing force in the world."

Faria replied in this manner to a document published by the independents who support Americo Martin's candidacy. Faria explained that in 1976, "we, the communists, were not invited to participate in the socialist unity movement which was being planned at that time."

The revolutionary leader explained that Rangel's [former presidential candidate for the Movement to Socialism] campaign organization did not resist the support of the communists at the time when the above-mentioned socialist unity was being planned. Faria added: "It did not even resist the support of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. However, now it has accepted the support of the league [not further identified], the [Communist] Vanguard, the Revolutionary Action Groups (GAR) and the People's Advance Group. (EPA)." Rangel rejected the MIR with a harsh statement, Faria recalled.

When speaking of the present MIR electoral slate, the communist leader predicted: "To conceive the MIR electoral slate as one of 'national confluence' is as illusory as if we said the same thing about the Communist Party in this electoral process. It is rather an underestimation of existing realities."

Jesus Faria did not forget the efforts made by his party to attain the much desired leftist unity. The MIR did not even reply, said Faria when recalling his efforts for unity. One cannot say that the MIR or its candidate has accepted all proposals for unity with other leftist parties. This is not true.

The statement sent to this newspaper by the communist leader narrates all the PCV's efforts to unite the left. It talks about the so-called "primary" proposals put forth as a means for reaching an understanding.

We said that if we went to the primaries we should include certain changes in the regulations. What changes? The main one would have been the participation of all potential leftist voters without requiring registration with any of our parties.

Faria explained in his declaration that "for many workers it is dangerous to register openly with the Communist Party. In this respect, we would be at a disadvantage...."

He also made a direct reference to the independents supporting Americo Martin.

The "Committee of 100," Faria continued, says that the triumphs of the labor unions and the MIR are due to that party's unitary policy. Could we then say that our defeats and those suffered by the MIR are due to the fact that we are not united? What about the triumphs of other parties?

He said that all political parties have triumphs and defeats.

He concluded by saying: "We want the MIR, the People's Electoral Movement and the Movement to Socialism to become strong. We also want that group of outstanding personalities--the 1978 version of the socialist left--who have taken the initiative of working for the electoral victory of a democratic personality to become strong."

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M E X I C O

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AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH LOPEZ-PORTILLO, ROEL

AU081436Y Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 6 May 78 p 1 AU

[Excerpts] After his stay in Mexico City where he was received by President Jose Lopez-Portillo and discussed with Foreign Secretary Roel Garcia the expansion of cultural and trade relations between Austria and Mexico, Austrian Foreign Minister Pahr proceeded to Caracas, Venezuela. The communique issued on the occasion of Pahr's official visit to Mexico stresses the climate of genuine cordiality that marked the talks. On both sides the greatest interest was displayed in strengthening the existing relations between the two states. The two ministers emphasized their governments' respect for the principles of the UN Charter and their interest in strengthening this world organization.

SECRETARY OTEYZA COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO USSR

FLO82249Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2109 GMT 7 May 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 7 May (ANSA-INFORMEX)--President Lopez-Portillo will travel to Moscow to try to obtain an exchange of technology and experiences in the area of petroleum, stated Mexican Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretary Andres de Oteyza.

Oteyza stated that Mexico and the USSR have much information to exchange regarding this field because both countries are large petroleum producers.

The official added that, above all else, Mexico is interested in Soviet technology in the area of secondary recovery and the purchase of machinery and equipment used for these purposes.

When questioned about the possibility of Mexico selling petroleum to the USSR, Oteyza denied the rumor stating that "we are not going to sell petroleum to the USSR because it is a large petroleum producer. Our only interest in the USSR is in the areas that I have mentioned."

Oteyza--who spoke during the trip being made by President Lopez-Portillo through the State of Tlaxcala, to the east of this capital--on the other hand denied that the USSR could participate in petroleum investments in Mexico.

"This is not possible because our legislation prohibits foreign countries from participating in this area," concluded Oteyza.

USSR MILITARY ATTACHE DENIES SOVIET AID IN COUP ATTEMPT

FLO82204Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2115 GMT 6 May 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 6 May (ANSA-INFORMEX)--The Soviet military attache at this country's embassy in Mexico has labeled as "crazy" the rumor that his country tried to promote a coup here in 1972 during the presidency of Luis Echeverria.

(Grigoriy Mihailovskiy) stated that the statement by North American Representative Henry Gonzalez that there persists the danger of a "barracks coup" promoted by the USSR "is a lie."

"Bilateral relations between Mexico and the USSR are good," stated the militaryman, and to demonstrate this he cited the upcoming visit by Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo to his country, "on a visit to improve the ties."

LIBERAL PARTY COMMUNIQUE DEFINES POLITICAL PROGRAM

PA052340Y Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Liberal Party Communique--date not given]

[Text] Fellow citizens, the difficult and delicate situation our nation is experiencing demands the contribution of all its citizens and the frank, sincere and open opinions of all citizens who have a historical responsibility, whether as rulers, political leaders, members of labor, peasant or student organizations, prominent businessmen, famous professionals, dedicated educators or persons who have attained a high stature because of their achievements.

If the nation is the cradle of our highest values, we must dedicate our best unselfish efforts to it in order to propose and seek appropriate solutions to the various and complex problems affecting it. The country finds itself in a state of emergency, and we cannot postpone the search for solutions to the complex domestic problems. These problems can be classified in their order of importance: economic, fiscal, political, social and international, the last being the responsibilities assumed under the new treaties.

In regard to economic and fiscal matters, since the country has had an unprecedented rate of economic development during the past 3 years [as heard], this has caused such a radical and sudden economic downturn that today we have reached one of the lowest levels of economic growth in Latin America.

Private investments have stagnated and the result has been record unemployment which has compelled the government to implement an emergency plan that it cannot finance and does not provide an adequate solution to the problem. Also government finances demand special attention in order to rescue them from their difficult situation. We obviously have extended budgets. Because of the difficult economic situation we cannot produce enough revenue to finance them. The government has tried to fill the vacuum left by the private sector and has made large investments, with the resulting national debt, which accounts for 30 percent of the budget and without having obtained the desired results.

The huge amounts invested by the government in projects aimed at replacing the activities of private business have resulted in experiments whose failure cannot be hidden any longer.

The difficult economic and fiscal situation can and should be solved through rational reforms of the tax laws, setting taxes according to the taxpayers' capacity now and in the near future. One cannot and should not abuse the tax-paying capacity of the citizen in order to finance the nation's general expenses when economic activities have shown a major and obvious decrease. Above any other consideration, we must again restore the confidence of the private investor, both local and foreign, and structural changes must be made to accommodate existing needs so that that faith can be restored among those who can revitalize the economy with strong capital investments.

Therefore, the national government must stop this spectacular show of the millions, staged most of the time for political and demagogic reasons, and strict control must be instituted over public spending in general. Likewise, state improvisations and experiments in activities which should be left to the private sector, which is a strong pillar of the national economy, must also end.

Regarding political problems which involve matters related to national coexistence, one can say based on historical facts that the government, instead of considering these problems with a high and noble spirit in order to find an adequate and harmonious solution, is trying to ignore them and is maintaining an intransigent attitude, which make it impossible to reach an agreement of minds between sectors and to solve these problems according to the will of the majority.

It has also been noted that the regime has no ideological basis. From the beginning its most authoritative spokesmen proclaimed the establishment and development of a revolution without defining their philosophy, principles or objectives. But nobody knows for sure where its evident reluctance and strange experiments--which do not fit into any of the trends and political movements known in the world--will lead the nation, unless they are for the purpose of remaining in power. This would be contrary to the feelings, hopes and traditions of the large national majorities which hope to live under democracy, justice and freedom.

The people want a democracy in which they have the right to elect and be elected without domination of any kind. This system would permit the people to create an assembly with real legislative powers whose members would be chosen by the people in elections that would consult the electorate.

Only in this manner will the entire nation have the full assurance that the future laws will be the product of thorough consultation free of whimsical vacillations. Only in this manner can the private investors, the workers, teachers, students, peasants and professionals also have the certainty that the guarantees and assurances of laws will not be changed arbitrarily and absurdly without consultation.

The people desire a democracy with direct elections for chief executive and vice president, which will be without a shadow of a doubt a genuine expression of the people's wishes, freely and properly expressed at the polls.

The people desire a judicial branch whose prestige derives from the appointment of magistrates by the legislative branch--the people's genuine representative--to correct the direct intrusions and impositions of the executive branch which mar and distort its sensitive role. This would mean a true and effective separation of public powers as a basis and guarantee of our republican life.

The people desire a freedom in which all citizens, without distinctions of any kind, will have the right to own private property, the right to express their ideas without restrictions, the right to meet in order to deliberate peacefully, the right to organize themselves in associations and political parties, the right to an inviolable domicile, the right to not be deprived of individual liberty without cause as determined by the law, and most importantly, respect for habeas corpus and constitutional guarantees, which are the essence of the liberal doctrine. These factors all define the dignity of human beings.

Contrary to these confirmed desires of the Panamanian people, the government insists on maintaining the political structure it imposed in the 1962 constitution--inspired and written by subordinate officials to satisfy their desire for indefinite control--which a nation accustomed to the exercise of democracy has been rejecting vigorously because it consists of an abject submission of the judicial and legislative branches to the dictums of the executive branch.

On this subject we must observe that also in this delicate matter the regime has concurred in a contradiction that is not compatible with the seriousness with which all these delicate affairs must be studied and resolved.

In effect, the chief of government announced the legal revival of political parties on the very night he informed the country of the approval of the treaties with the United States, but a few days later government officials who said they represented him stated conditions for the existence of parties which are unacceptable from every point of view and which have been interpreted as one more attempt to deceive the people, who want a true and necessary political opening.

We insist that for the people's confidence to return the nation must again be directed along the road to democracy. A genuine political opening must be made and not a deception which serves only to increase dissension. Rapid and reasonable legislation should be enacted so that political parties will be legally recognized.

It is true that parties cannot be extinguished through an administrative order of the government. But the parties do need legal authorization so they can operate under the protection of the law. The law cannot contain provisions which make impossible the registration and operation of parties because this would again be concurrence in contradiction and intolerable deceit.

At present the government has the constitutional power to offer constitutional amendments and enact corresponding laws. It also has all the instruments it needs for these to be issued within a short time. Consequently, the argument wielded a short time ago by government officials that we would have to wait until after October of this year to issue an electoral law is also a palpable error.

It should be noted that on different occasions the government has spoken of the evident need to establish a national union to face the nation's problems. But instead of working toward this unity, it encourages and incites dissent and discord in the Panamanian family with its ineffectual pronouncements.

To maintain intransigent and closed positions against the popular demands mentioned here is to try to remain in power by force, something which would only lead to greater instability and a deterioration of the economy.

Lastly, it must be pointed out that the present government has had almost 10 years of absolute liberty to manage the affairs of state without being subject to an opposition which usually attacks the government's actions. If the government continues as it has so far, without listening to the public demand for a change in the system and a return to true democracy, history will severely judge the present regime as being solely responsible for all the political and administrative acts which were started on 11 October 1968 and which today may end in a dangerous disunity for the Panamanian people and a national catastrophe.

Signed: David Samudio, A., president of the Liberal Party; Joaquin Fernando Franco, vice president; and Guillermo E. Quijano, Adolfo Icaza, Roderick Esquivel, Arnulfo Escalona, Jorge Riba, Jose A. Arango, Jaime Ortega and Oscar Urcos for the Political Committee; and Julio C. Harris, ad interim secretary of the Liberal Party.

CULTURAL FRONT APPLAUDS PLANNED CARTER VISIT

PA082003Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 May 78 p 4 PA

["Pisando Callos" column: text of communique issued by Cesar Vallejo Artistic and Cultural Front and Panamanian Antiwar Commission, dated 7 May 1978]

[Text] The Cesar Vallejo Artistic and Cultural Front [FACCV], an organization of poets and writers, publicly expresses its repudiation of the reactionary, pro-oligarchic and proimperialist sectors and those active within the ultraleft.

It supports the Torrijos-Carter treaties without reservation and therefore feels that there is no need for a plebiscite, which is an aspiration of the counterrevolution and those who are engaged in desperate maneuvers to establish a "representative" and "democratic government" that will serve their interests, as in the past.

Identified as we are with the revolutionary process, we realize that we have not reached the end of our struggle. This fact has been repeatedly stated by the most outstanding spokesmen for the revolution. Therefore, it behooves our people to remain united as a monolithic force alongside the government headed by Gen Omar Torrijos until we achieve our full and definitive national liberation.

The same sectors that have always been opposed to the conclusion of our negotiations with the United States are against the Torrijos-Carter treaties. In addition, they are using various communications media to carry out a campaign against President Carter's visit to Panama which, without doubt, will mark the beginning of a new era different from that of the "big stick," intimidation and various forms of intervention that was followed by the well-intentioned "good neighbor" policy of the best of the Roosevelts.

We are aware of the historical moment our country and the entire world is experiencing. We are also conscious of our intelligence and the extent of our emotions, of the enthusiasm all Panamanians feel over the success that has been scored in our realistic claims to sovereignty. We sincerely welcome President Carter because of what his visit means to our country at this time and under the aegis of a revolutionary process.

We have not failed to realize that if the United States had acted according to its past policies, the signers [los firmantes], or those who oppose his visit, would have turned out to form an honor guard for him. However, the ceremony would have been more than impossible because the revolutionary government and all of us revolutionaries would have immolated ourselves.

The FACCV views our country's future with optimism. Great progress will be made in our economic, cultural and social development by caring for and scrupulously administering the properties that will revert to our country within the terms established for this transference. Our brotherhood with other free peoples of the world will strengthen our international relations along the same path chosen by General Torrijos without imitating or copying political systems alien to our reality, but always searching for our true independence.

[signed] Belisario Herrera, president; Justo J. Pedro C., secretary; Porfirio Batista, treasurer

For the Panamanian Antiwar Commission: Alvaro Menendez Franco, president

LABOR UNION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON LABOR DAY DISORDER

PA081741Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 May 78 pp 14, 24 PA

[Press release of Confederation of Workers of Republic of Panama--date not given]

[Text] The Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama (CTRP), fully aware of its responsibility in connection with all the events in which it participates with its affiliates, makes public its displeasure over the shameful events that occurred at this year's 1 May rally when Labor Day was being commemorated.

As members of the National Council of Workers (CONATO), we participated in the planning of the rally together with the other unions and independent confederations. For this reason we regret that while the various speakers took the podium, groups of workers who were not members of the union represented by a particular speaker booed and shouted insults.

We believe it is the duty of the leaders of these unions to urge their members to avoid a repetition of this sort of situation. It is evident that differing ideologies keep workers divided, not only in Panama but all over the world. However, it is evident that the workers share common problems. We must, therefore, not despair in our efforts to remain united in the defense of our rights and the gains we have made. Only by strengthening CONATO will we see better days for the workers. This strength is the key to the abolition of the nefarious Law 95 and the recovery of the labor code.

For the executive committee,

Rodolfo Benitez, acting secretary general; Pablo Arosemena, secretary of public relations; Gabriel Galdeano, secretary of defense and Ricardo Monterrey C., secretary of education

COLON STUDENT DEMONSTRATION DEGENERATES INTO VIOLENCE

PA090056Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Text] What began this morning as a peaceful demonstration by students from various schools in Colon degenerated into a wave of violent disturbances and looting early this afternoon with the infiltration of individuals alien to the student movement. The students held a demonstration, chanting slogans and requesting the chief of government's intervention to solve problems related with the lack of classrooms and other school facilities. Unexpectedly, individuals not belonging to the student movement joined the demonstrators and began to throw rocks at public buildings and business establishments. Those same individuals set fire to vehicles of the Agricultural Development and Education ministries and looted the installations of the Agricultural Development Ministry warehouse. The Colon governor's office, the municipal palace and stores on Ninth Street were stoned.

Televisora Nacional called Maj Eustace Smith, chief of the 2d Military Zone, who reported that in view of the magnitude of the disturbances in Colon he was forced to send all his men into the streets. National Guard units had to use tear gas to disperse individuals who, taking advantage of the demonstration, engaged in looting. Hoodlums worsened the situation, Major Smith said, adding that the National Guard had to act against them. No student has been arrested because they participated in a peaceful demonstration, Major Smith added. He also said that the National Guard confiscated several molotov cocktails from the individuals who infiltrated the student demonstration.

Major Smith also reported that the students had blocked the Trans-Isthmian Highway at Cativa but that, at the request of the National Guard, they ended their action. He added that in other areas of Colon the National Guard has reinforced vigilance, controlling other outbreaks of violence which, he said, are not the blame of the Colon students.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT RODRIGO CARAZO DELIVERS INAUGURAL SPEECH

PA082042Y San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 1758 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Inaugural speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio at National Stadium in San Jose--live]

[Excerpts] I have deep faith in our people's ability to forge a dignified destiny. In the people of Costa Rica, I deposit all my confidence without reservation. [applause]

We are here to abide by the will of the people and to continue their work and further their hopes, which have been maintained relentlessly throughout our history. The work of previous generations and the will of this generation have resulted in this solemn moment.

We will have to overcome obstacles of all kinds: the economic obstacles that arise from our condition as a poor nation with material limitations; obstacles of a social nature stemming from the absence of authentic social justice, and obstacles arising from the international order. To overcome the latter, the fatherland will have to confront the exorbitant power of nations interested only in their own welfare and political dominion, even at the cost of small and weak nations like ours.

As Costa Ricans, we have the right and duty to participate in the government's work, whether directly or through the family, the neighborhood boards, committees, municipalities or any other form of public participation. To renounce this right and to avoid this duty would be acts of irresponsibility. This generation of Costa Ricans represents a gesture of healthy rebellion and a symbol of loyalty--rebellion against the false and the corrupt and loyalty toward the only thing that deserves this virtue: the fatherland.

The people of Costa Rica desire a change and the renewal of the principles and values which have given this country nourishment and consistency. Basically, change consists of the effectiveness of a new attitude in all sectors of national life, since progress is humane only when it is governed by spiritual and moral values. What is political ideology worth if it is not based on ethics? What does it mean to rule and what is a good example if a consistency between ideas and facts, between word and action, between private and public life does not guide each of the ruler's actions?

Our mandate is the fruit of the people's will expressed on 5 February in elections that were respectful and free. The people were faithful to their democratic vocation, and we are willing to satisfy the desires and ideals they have expressed. This is an act of responsibility, and we have sworn to God that we will comply come what may and whatever the consequences.

Our government is based on a frank, open and free popular consultation. There are no winners or losers, and there shines respect for the verdict of the people, burying the forms of government that Costa Ricans reject and blazing new paths on which only those who cannot rid themselves of blindness, egotism and ambition will falter.

I have received a moral mandate from the people of Costa Rica. This means that, if morality is to be the basis of all the actions of the government and society, at no time will impunity triumph. Whoever has violated the laws or moral principles or breaks them in exercising his post will be investigated and punished. Coverups, the protection of criminals, tolerance and acting as a godfather engender injustice and violence and undermine democratic regimes.

So that impunity does not become rampant in the government of the republic, one of the first tasks of this administration will be to strengthen the office of the comptroller general of the republic and confer upon him authority such as he has never had in Costa Rica. I trust that the Legislative Assembly, from which this will stem, will accompany us in this task.

With the same purpose in mind, there will be a transformation in general bank auditing practices in the general superintendency of the financial institutions. Also, the office of the attorney general will be converted into the Ministry of Justice. All this will be done to safeguard ethical values and in compliance with the law.

We want to build a big and vigorous nation, a rich and progressive nation but, above all, an honest, dignified and decent nation. We wish to forge a healthy and vigorous economy, abundant in material goods, but our highest ambition is to educate human beings who are guided by the great moral principles that have made the great nations great.

Morality should not, however, be demanded only of the state or of the officials; they must set the example and will thus have the authority, through their public and private conduct, to force others to abide by the law, but morality must also guide all citizens because each one of them, through his actions, elevates or belittles the nation.

Man stands in fear--and with reason--of the unruliness of the world's economy or of the weakening of the stronger currencies and anxiously seeks a new international economic order that will replace the old monetary patterns. However, world bankruptcy is not only the daughter of the collapse of the economic system but--above all--is also the daughter of the weakening of universal moral principles that are a part of man and all authentically civilized societies.

We Costa Ricans proclaim before the world that we want to build a nation based on man's dignity. Man's dignity confers upon human rights all of their worth and therefore obliges us to base the action of the state and of each government official and the conduct of citizens on the strictest morality, the expression of respect for one's self and for others.

Material work is frequently subjected to the shortcomings of the economy as well as to factors which a poor nation cannot control. We will dedicate all our strength to realizing a level of material work without precedent in spite of the precarious condition of the public treasury, the high level of indebtedness and other shortcomings. However, we want to be judged not for those important although passing tasks, but for the moral work we will have forged through compliance with the laws and education. Man is eternal, material work is perishable.

In their mandate the people of Costa Rica also expressed a desire for austerity, not only as a norm in work or in incomes and expenditures, but also as the edifying and vigilant attitude which each citizen will offer. A lack of austerity is an insult to the dignity of a nation. Each official must be convinced that he is administering resources that belong to the people, and each citizen must remember that he is enjoying goods that God has created.

Moral principles and austerity represent the attitude that will constantly characterize this government and the behavior of Costa Ricans, and these principles will pave the way for social justice--the objective of democracy and a basic condition for domestic peace. Social justice means giving attention to the needy, to the poor and to whoever needs an opportunity to better himself and succeed. I am hereby sending a message not of words only, but of solidarity and love to those in Costa Rica who live under these conditions, and there are many. My government will make sense only to the extent that the poor, the destitute--whether young or old--become a source of constant concern to me. When I felt discouraged in my political life, my concern for the sufferings of the poor, the destitute and the outcasts gave me new strength to continue the struggle. I want to promise you today that I will dedicate all my strength not to the task of turning you into beggars of the state but to the task of allowing you to forge your own destiny.

With these principles of social justice as the base, my government will stimulate all production sectors and provide incentives to all working men--businessmen and all those capable of creating wealth and jobs--so that private enterprise and free initiative may find fertile ground in which to promote social justice. Justice will be promoted by means of providing incentives to businessmen having social responsibilities and giving them guarantees so that they may initiate new projects and establish enterprises and so that anyone who wants to invest may receive the support of the state and enjoy stable and clear regulations.

We want the private sector to be an ally of the government and of the people in the struggle against unemployment and poverty. We want all to be partners in this common great undertaking so that the benefits of justice may also be derived from work and efficiency. We appeal to workers and to labor leaders to be our comrades in this ceaseless struggle for social justice. We also call on the wealthy in our society to contribute their efforts and generosity for the good of those who have nothing or very little.

Having in mind this concept of the family and in line with social justice, my attention will be fixed especially upon abandoned children, upon those who have no parents, no love and no home. There are thousands of children in Costa Rica who are physically and morally hungry, and for this reason the government and the people are obligated to immediately come to their aid.

Peasants will also be included in the struggle for social justice. Peasants have long been a favorite subject of literature and politics. They are the bastion of our nationality and the source of our traditions. Human promotion and educational programs will be aimed at the organization and improvement of the life of the peasant. Efforts in this regard will be supported by financial institutions and by agricultural, livestock and industrial policies. This will result in a structure that will allow the peasants to free themselves and succeed in the economic as well as the cultural fields. This is necessary in order to avoid social chaos in Costa Rica.

Our democracy is based on education, participation and the judgment of public opinion. For this reason, I ask for the cooperation of the citizens not only in their daily work or in the performance of their undertakings, but also in the form of just and well-founded criticism. From this standpoint, the social communications media will enjoy my full respect and support as irreplaceable builders of Costa Rican democracy.

The blessings democracy and freedom have given us are also the work of the social communications media, their independent stance, their moral courage, their gentlemanliness and their reluctance to submit to the dictates of power, privilege or political favor. Therefore, I feel that the best and only privilege a ruler of officials may bestow on a journalist is a prompt and respectful answer to his questions and statements. There exists the right to reply, but the duty of giving an answer must also become effective in the government and the country. For this reason, I want this to be a government of dialog, free of secrets. Dialog will be foremost in my government's efforts and will be my homage to speech, God's exceptional gift to man. I wish speech, conveyed through dialog and governed by reason and morals, to be the guide of my government in its efforts to attain progress as well as to eliminate tensions and solve conflicts. I reject any ideology which, because of its materialistic content, the use of violence or its concept of the individual as a mere piece of the social system, denies man's greatness.

Violence means the spurning of words. Dialog is the road to peace and harmony. For this reason, I am not asking the citizens for honors or praise but the gift of their words and the opportunity to hear them, words pointing out my errors and words that prefer reason rather than impositions of violence. Therefore, this will be a government free of secrets. Some secrets are ordered by the law or by respect for the dignity of human beings. However, there is the intentional secret, arising from fear or crime, arising from the fear of rendering an accounting of one's own actions in the exercise of one's post. Secrecy leads to lying and lying to cynicism. These are the nutrients of corruption and the beginning of the destruction of the democratic system. I exalt dialog and speech as the preferred form of government, not because this is fashionable, but because it is part of the essence of man and the democratic system. I praise the policy that upholds truth and government without secrets or mysteries, not in order to win the praise of the citizens, but because politics and Costa Rican society must be purified through rectitude, through speech full of meaning and through respect for authenticity and sincerity, of which the government must be the leading example.

The state must be an instrument for the achievement of the common good, and this principle must be raised to the category of a constitutional norm. I believe in the concept of the state as the servant of man and not vice versa; in the concept of the state as the servant of the community and not vice versa. It is the duty of the ruler to recognize that human society can be perfected. It is his responsibility to do everything possible and desirable to improve society in conjunction with all citizens, with solidary and voluntary action, for the sake of the nation's material and moral progress.

The action of the government should not, for this reason, be oppressive or abusive, nor should it displace the action of citizens in those activities which they are capable of performing. Since moral principles are to be the basis and guide of this government, this beautiful thought leads us to an inevitable consideration--the promotion of man and education.

The promotion of man and education shall therefore be the two central axes of my government as instruments of the moral revolution which Costa Rica needs and as the stimuli for its economic and social development on firm bases. We are going to carry out material work but, above all, we are going to promote the Costa Rican so that he can become an agent of the country's development. There are those who have been sidelined for economic and social reasons, but there are also those who are out of the mainstream because they are indifferent and do not train themselves, do not improve themselves and do not participate. And there are those who live only for themselves because, having abundant assets and intellectual or material resources, they do not coexist with the poor, with their communities or with their country.

The promotion of man should lead us to a society that is willing to remain in a process of modernization, willing to change systems and even willing to sacrifice privileges. We are beginning a revolution. The people will go where there is hope. The promotion of man should have as its objective increasing his awareness of his ability to change his situation and making him more capable of reaching his own decisions and of carrying out his own actions. It should make him more responsible for the results of his actions.

Just as human promotion is a valuable instrument for contributing to the country's progress, education should be the permanent method for promoting man. Education will therefore be the favorite job of my government and should be understood not only in its formal or systematic aspect, but rather as the duty of all. The government and society in general must be a permanent school.

From the point of view of our goals, we wish to reorganize the Costa Rican educational system so that it will lead to academic excellence and the cultural and moral improvement of man. We want a Costa Rican who is free and cultured, who is prepared to live in society, who has profound critical judgment, who is attentive to changing times and who is responsible, supportive and competent due to his high level of morality, humanism and ability to judge the course of events and the destiny of the fatherland.

The government can only give the impetus to this great national movement; the rest is up to the people. The government will train the leaders, but it will be the people who will begin the march. A people who have faith in themselves, in their powers and virtues, who are convinced that successes and triumphs depend on their efforts and not on the state or on others are a people who are capable of reaching the highest goals.

Human promotion, however, is not limited to the achievement of the above-mentioned goals but should also lead to participation by the people. The result of that promotion should be the participation by the people in the use of the abundant wealth, in a spirit of solidarity and with efforts orientated toward the welfare of others. A vigorous people, from the moral point of view, can establish dignified relations of friendship with all the countries of the world while safeguarding sovereignty and defending national interests. At the same time, this people can, by giving respect, demand respect.

We are prepared to give the world an example of respect, dignity and freedom in the conviction that this is the best way to contribute to strengthening peace. Costa Rica has a rich and noble history of respect for human rights. Our democracy is based on the vision, from which we can learn, of our forebears, and this eminently spiritualist vocation of our country has made respect for human rights a constant in our history, as we will state in international forums at which my government will speak vibrantly and, above all, as we will show by our example.

My government plans to contribute to the strengthening of the international, regional and universal [as heard] institutions which protect human rights. Costa Rica, former seat of the Central America Court of Justice, hereby offers its territory to the OAS to be the seat of the Human Rights Commission and court which is provided for in Article 33 of the American Convention on Human Rights ratified by my country during the administration of Prof Jose Joaquin Trejos Hernandez.

We will continue to seek the approval, within the OAS, of an additional protocol to this convention in order to reduce to 7 from 11 the number of ratifications necessary for the convention to enter into force. Additionally, we will respectfully urge the governments who have not done so to ratify this convention, which was signed in San Jose, Costa Rica.

On the basis of these principles, we will exercise our rights to sovereignty on our land, in our airspace and on our seas, guided by reason and without subjugation or concession. For this reason, one of our primary objectives will be to consolidate our sovereignty over our national waters.

We will fight for disarmament as a means leading to the survival of mankind and we will commit our best efforts to this goal. We believe in peace based on justice, that is, in peace that is won day by day and which, according to an august voice, is the synonym of justice.

Costa Rica will no longer be the refuge of fugitives from justice and international criminals. [applause] We will not permit our country to be the field of action of extremist groups of any political persuasion. Costa Ricans may rest assured that, at the end of our term in the presidency, we will return to them a nation that is more worthy, cleaner and more respected throughout the world--a nation that is small and with little resources but which has abundant goods in the form of peace and tranquillity, which we offer to all the men in the world who wish to place their talents and their resources at the service of the development of Costa Rica, guided by our rules and our principles.

Any contribution made to the development of Costa Rica is an investment in democracy and liberty for America and for the world. With pride, we proclaim this to be so. Therefore, a serious injustice is being committed by those institutions which, because our country has surpassed a certain level of income and as a result of evaluation criteria that are unjust and illogical, are seeking to impose conditions and interests upon us that are higher and more difficult to meet. We will commit ourselves to the elimination of that injustice. We are not interested in that international classification, which is a false honor. What does interest us is raising the social and economic condition of the poor sectors of the country, which are as miserable and neglected as the people of nations that have lower incomes.

If our people have made an exemplary effort in their economic and social development, they do not deserve punishment of that kind. One should not punish those who work.

The following are some of the main objectives of our government's program to which I shall dedicate my attention in the coming months in order to present them to the nation in specific plans of action designed to raise the living standard of the Costa Rican people:

We will humanize the Costa Rican social security services. We will carry out a complete administrative reform since there cannot be good government without a sound public administration. We will create the national economic council which will consist of top-level personalities who will work without pay. This council will be entrusted with drafting a national economic policy, a single housing policy, a single banana policy, a single cattle policy and so forth.

We will organize the public treasury and will revise, in an effort to improve it, the municipal system. We will establish controls and vigilance systems concerning the state institutions and enterprises which at present lack such controls and vigilance systems. We will reorganize, on modern bases, the national cooperative movement. We will draft a system of agricultural and livestock marketing and credit.

In completing the phase of the substitution of imports in the industrial sector, we will direct the nation's efforts toward regionalization, the agricultural industry and our speedy industrial development.

We will strive for the institutionalization of the Central American Common Market and its revitalization. We will prepare an urban development plan, primarily taking into consideration the problems of drinking water. We will modernize the financial system and will revise the labor code [words indistinct].

These are some of the objectives of my government program which was revealed throughout the nation. In this program we have specified the ways to carry it out, the procedures and the priorities to be given those objectives. My government is also determined to carry out the following specific tasks which require urgent attention:

Costa Rica is an oasis of peace in the world. In the past few years, however, the upward trend in delinquency has been the cause of much concern. This reality compels us to fully revise the security and crime prevention policy in order to provide it with specific objectives, principles for coordination and guidance. My government is going to make reforms of the penal system so that we can put an end to a problem which has been a cause of shame to Costa Ricans.

During my government, sports is going to be a basic instrument for man's improvement. Sports should not be considered the exclusive domain of commercial enterprises; it is an activity in which all citizens must participate, especially youths and children.

I will give special attention to the humanities in particular and to the strengthening of our culture in general because of its significance as an expression of the spiritual values of the Costa Rican people and its irreplaceable influence on man's formation.

Socialized medicine is going to be an important means of human promotion. Communities are going to receive medical care with the state's cooperation. Since the health of our citizens is socialized medicine's main objective, communities will be engaged in a series of activities to improve the people's physical and spiritual condition. What at present is a heroic effort carried out by a small sector, my government is going to turn into a nationwide campaign. The participation of people from all regions is going to be a valuable contribution. This is the only way that a series of plans in the national interest can be successfully carried out.

Our country has always had a shortage of electric power. My government plans to deal with this situation. Since we have lots of water, a principle resource in the field of energy, we will not only meet local demand but will have sufficient energy to meet our economic development demands.

In order to make use of our hydroelectric resources, we must implement an intelligent and well-defined forestation policy. We are going to give it special attention. We know that the future depends on what we do now in this field.

My government also plans to strengthen the country's tourism policy. This implies the improvement of the corresponding infrastructure, a struggle for reasonable plane fares, a logical classification of hotels and other services in this area, the regionalization of tourist services and more attention to internal tourism so that Costa Ricans' travels abroad will not use up our limited funds.

I am firmly determined to stop the plundering of our natural resources and to return to this country its love of nature through the education of its citizens, the protection of the hydrographic basins, the restoration of eroded or wasted lands, increased interest in environmental pollution problems, the technical and rational exploitation of forests, the promotion of reforestation as part of vast national plan, a marine exploitation program and other measures to this end.

I said earlier that my government is determined and promises to exert its sovereignty over the nation's waters, regardless of the obstacles it may find in this struggle. We are a poor country, but God provided us with rich coasts and vast seas loaded with resources. We do not want the predominance or economic power of other nations, unjust treaties or any other factor to prevent us from the legitimate enjoyment or ownership of these resources.

Fishing activities should be carried out not only in the waters off our coasts, but should also be carried out from our coasts. Our ports should be used for the transfer of cargoes. We shall establish a clear international policy regarding fishing in our waters. We shall exercise local vigilance and we shall engage in bilateral talks with other nations in order to defend our rights, to respect theirs and to create just regulations. We shall promote the registration of fishing boats interested in flying our country's flag. We shall seek a release from quotas at the international level so that these quotas will depend not on what other countries say but on our potential fishing capacity. We shall stimulate the creation of enterprises for the development of this activity, and we shall ask for equal treatment. In short, as of today, we shall accord preferential attention to this activity and these goals.

The executive commits itself to strictly respecting truth and justice, of which the Supreme Court is the faithful guardian. I promise the magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal that I will act in accordance with the common good and never in the service of a political party. Likewise, I offer my cooperation to perfect our electoral system. I offer my respect to church leaders express my thanks to the representatives of friendly countries for their presence here, and offer my loyalty and trust to my fellow workers.

I appeal to the Costa Rican people to unite. I am urging all our forces to unite so that, together, we can help to overcome the problems and obstacles which we will find at home and abroad. Costa Ricans cannot permit their efforts for progress and development to be divided. Let us leave political parties behind. Let us leave behind our personal interests. Let us leave all this behind and let us serve our supreme national interests.

The unity I am proposing to all Costa Ricans is more than a political effort; it is a proposal for a union of wills so that we can march as a single person guided by a deep faith that Costa Rica deserves the best of fates.

The unity I am proposing demands sacrifices and unselfishness since nothing great has been done in the world without discipline or efforts or without unselfishness and spiritual greatness. The task assigned to me today is huge and my flesh is weak. The growing aspirations of the people cannot be postponed and our resources are few. The needs of our people are many and acute, yet our time is limited. However, we are compelled to continue the Creator's work and to show, as free and worthy beings, that the greatness of man can be measured by his unbrokeable will to reach an ideal, regardless of how many obstacles are in the way.

I am fully aware of what can be attained with sacrifices and persistence. I believe that with conviction, enthusiasm, determination and efforts, we can attain all of our highest goals. My goal is to build a better Costa Rica. I pray to God that He will guide me and give me the strength to fully give myself to the service of my country so that I can turn my daily work into a permanent revolution, so that I can honor the Costa Rican people with my example and so that I can always act with humility and prudence. [applause]

NEW CARAZO CABINET SWORN IN 9 MAY

PA090127Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0010 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--The members of the cabinet of Rodrigo Carazo Odio, the new president of Costa Rica, were sworn in this afternoon. During the ceremony the president, who had been sworn in only a few hours before, reiterated his trust in the capacity of those who will be his most immediate assistants and again asked them to make every effort to construct a better Costa Rica with more social justice and more peace.

The cabinet list follows:

Foreign affairs	Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier
Presidency	Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri
Interior	Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey
Finance	Hernan Saenz Jimenez
Health	Carmelo Calvosa Chacon
Public works and transportation	Rodolfo Mendez Mata
Agriculture and livestock	Hernan Fonseca Zamora
Economy, industry and commerce	Fernando Altmann Ortiz
Human development	Marina Volio de Trejos
Attorney general	Elizabeth Odio Benito
Education	Maria Eugenia Dengo de Vargas
Labor and social security	Estela Quesada Hernandez
Planning and economic policy	Wilburg Jimenez Castro
Secretary of the Council of Government	Bernardo Carrillo Diaz

CABINET ENDORSES RESOLUTION TO KEEP VESCO OUT

PA082351Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2336 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Report by Mamiel Melendez from the presidential house--live]

[Text] The cabinet meeting has just ended and its principal resolution has been that Mr Robert Vesco stay out of Costa Rica. We repeat: The cabinet meeting chaired by Mr Rodrigo Carazo has just ended and its principal resolution has been to urge Mr Robert Vesco to stay out of Costa Rica. Therefore, what concerns us now is that Mr Robert Vesco not try to enter Costa Rica because he will not be permitted entry through airports or land terminals, fulfilling this executive decree signed a few minutes ago by Mr Rodrigo Carazo Odio, as president, and Mr Cordero Croceri, as presidency minister.

EL SALVADOR

BOMBS EXPLODE AT LEGISLATORS' HOMES 7 MAY

PA081745Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--Several bombs exploded on Sunday at the homes of various assembly deputies, both in this capital and in the interior. The first, which was reported on Monday, exploded in the home of Wilfrido Navarrete, former president of the Legislative Assembly. The second attack also occurred in this capital, near the home of Deputy Mario Hernandez Segura, who is also a colonel.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA STILL IN MANAGUA; TRIP TO U.S. DENIED

PA081948Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1744 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza has not left for the United States and is in this capital in charge of official business, it was reported today.

Press reports had asserted that President Somoza had left yesterday, Sunday, for Miami, Florida, to undergo a routine medical examination. However, the reports were refuted when it was revealed today that President Somoza is in this city and is not planning to travel abroad in the near future.

Official sources have revealed that General Somoza started today's activities by granting a press interview to a correspondent from one of the foreign news agencies.

Somoza has permission from the National Congress to leave the country for 3-month periods while he is president. When Somoza has traveled abroad, Government Minister Jose Antonio Mora Rostran has been left in charge of the presidency's administrative affairs and Somoza's brother, Gen Jose R. Somoza, has taken over as commander in chief of the National Guard.

CARAZO EXPECTED TO CONTROL EXILES IN COSTA RICA

PA081945Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The installation of the government of Rodrigo Carazo Odio in Costa Rica is not considered a positive sign for the anti-Somoza forces operating in that country. This will undoubtedly have repercussions in Nicaragua. Under the Carazo administration, the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua will seek to impose political controls on Nicaraguans living in that country as ordinary residents or as exiles.

The Nicaraguan Government press has given great prominence to Carazo's remarks on the controls that he will try to impose during his administration. The Nicaraguan opposition sector considered Daniel Oduber's position regarding the range of activities that exiles were allowed to be correct.

RADIO STATIONS REOPENED AFTER BRIEF CLOSURE

PA041919Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The Managua radio stations Mi Preferida and Futura, which were suddenly closed last night by the radio and television office, were reopened an hour ago. Last night both transmitted reports on the incidents at the university campus where a demonstration was dispersed.

In Granada two churches were occupied by students protesting the closure of the radio stations.

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT YHOMBI-OPANGO ARRIVES

FL082012 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1911 GMT on 8 May begins live reporting on the arrival of Congolese leader Joachim Yhombi-Opango in Havana. The Congolese leader's plane lands at 1913 GMT. President Fidel Castro walks toward the aircraft as it comes to a stop in front of the terminal building. At the foot of the steps he is embraced by Fidel Castro and introduced to other Cuban officials in the welcoming committee.

Fidel accompanies Yhombi-Opango as he reviews the honor guard, which is under the command of Maj Guerrero Ramos. The group then moves to the reception line, where Yhombi-Opango, followed by Fidel, greets members of the PCC Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee; vice ministers; other government, party and mass organization leaders; and members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Cuba.

Fidel Castro and Yhombi-Opango get in an open car, and the motorcade departs from the airport at 1935 GMT.

Receives Jose Marti Order

FL090209 [Editorial Report FL] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2357 GMT on 8 May begins live coverage of ceremony at Cubanacan protocol hall at which Commander in Chief Fidel Castro will award Brig Gen Yhombi-Opango the National Order of Jose Marti. At 0004 GMT Fidel Castro and Raul Castro, with Yhombi-Opango between them, enter the hall. At 0005 GMT the general staff band begins to play as the honor guard enters the hall. This is followed by the playing of the Cuban and Congolese national anthems. The cameras pan the audience showing the Politburo, Secretariat and other party members and the Congolese delegation.

At 0008 GMT PCC Politburo member Blas Roca steps to the podium and begins speaking from a prepared text. Blas begins by stating: "The history of our people since the beginning has been related to the history of the Congo. Both are histories of extensive oppression, inhuman exploitation, indomitable rebelliousness and incessant struggle to which the Cubans have incorporated living cultural elements and joined in forming deep-rooted revolutionary traditions. In the current transcendental process of peoples liberation and world advancement towards a society without exploiters or those exploited, revolutionary and socialist Cuba finds itself with a Congo that is independent and for the people."

He goes on to point out how relations were developed by former Congolese leader Marien Ngouabi and how they have been continued through the leadership of Yhombi-Opango. Blas concludes by saying: "Your visit, Comrade Opango, which our people receive with enthusiasm, reaffirms the fraternal ties which unite Cuba to the People's Republic of the Congo, its people, party and government." Blas says that for these reasons Cuba presents Yhombi-Opango with the National Order of Jose Marti. Blas ends his speech at 0012 GMT.

Fidel then walks over and to Yhombi-Opango to decorate him. After pinning the medal on his chest, Fidel embraces Yhombi-Opango.

Yhombi-Opango begins speaking at 0013 GMT in French with a sentence-by-sentence Spanish translation. Yhombi-Opango begins by expressing his thanks for the award. He goes on to say: "I have come to Cuba as a messenger of all Congolese people to reinforce our common battle. I have come to Cuba, Jose Marti's fatherland, to bring the Congolese people's militant salute to a fraternal and friendly people who have been struggling for over 100 years, an enthusiastic people with a very noble revolutionary awareness who today are the masters of their own history, existence, and at the same time, a great world revolutionary force."

He recounts the history of his country in its revolutionary struggle. Discussing emerging Africa, he says that "this Africa profoundly appreciates the manner in which the Cuban revolution practices internationalism with the other progressive forces in the world. The capitalistic interventions in Africa meant plundering the natural resources, exploitation of the inhabitants, destroying the African peoples' societies and cultural values. Imperialism conquered, balkanized, colonized and plundered the African Continent for centuries. Those of my generation who are responsible, linked to the essential principles of Marxism-Leninism, open to the world revolutionary movements, are not in any way manipulated by bravely placing their peoples on the side of history, on the side of the progressive forces of the world."

He concludes by stating: "Therefore, for the Congolese revolutionaries, the ceremony today signifies precious moral and political aid." Yhombi-Opango concludes at 0039 GMT.

The band begins to play and the honor guard marches out of the hall. Cuban officials congratulate the Congolese leader and his delegation. The ceremony is concluded and the television cameras return to the studio at 0040 GMT.

UN AMBASSADOR URGES SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

FL081834Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 May 78 FL

[Text] At the United Nations Cuba has called for strong economic sanctions against the South African regime, which was accused by Angola at the Security Council for its last armed aggression against that neighboring country. By unanimous vote, the Security Council energetically condemned South Africa's aggression into Angola last Thursday, which left 600 dead, the majority of them old people, women and children. The condemnation ended the urgent meeting of the council which had been requested by Angola on Saturday to denounce the racist aggression against Namibian refugees in Angolan territory.

In his remarks at the council's session, Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri stated that it is essential to apply the sanctions established in the UN Charter with maximum rigor, especially those relating to ceasing all economic relations, embargoing the supply of petroleum, as well as the political, diplomatic and military isolation of the racist South Africans, whom he called international outlaws.

HAVANA CITES STOCKWELL CHARGES ON CIA INVOLVEMENT IN ANGOLA

FL082143Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 78 FL

[Text] The U.S. CIA intervened directly in Angola in 1975 and 1976, stated John Stockwell, former CIA chief for that African country. Stockwell, who resigned from the CIA, told the North American television network CBS that he worked on Angola for 17 months.

He stated that the CIA carried out a secret war in Angola, recruiting mercenaries, aiding counterrevolutionary movements, and delivering \$1.6 million to Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko which was destined for UNITA and the FNLA. Stockwell added that overall the Washington government had spent \$30 million in its operation against the People's Republic of Angola.

BLAS ROCA, HART ATTEND BOHEMIA ANNIVERSARY FETE

FLO81804Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 May 78 FL

[Text] The 70th anniversary of the founding of BOHEMIA magazine has been celebrated in Havana City. PCC Politburo members Blas Roca and Armando Hart Davalos presided over the event. Mass organization leaders, directors of the country's press organizations and old collaborators of the popular magazine attended the event, which was closed by Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero. In his remarks Perez Herrero recounted the 18 years of hard work done by BOHEMIA magazine and the other journalistic organs. Today, he pointed out, the publication is most alive. It does not fail to search for solutions so that every edition and page is an active and effective disseminator of the revolution's work and ideology.

Also speaking at the event was BOHEMIA Director Angel Guerra, who pointed out some of the historical aspects of the publication. He cited the section "En Cuba," which initiated a new journalistic style--bold, dynamic, full of value, breaking with the traditional methods of reporting.

RAMIRO VALDES CHAIRS INDUSTRIAL EMULATION MEETING

FLO60046Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 May 78 FL

[Carmen Caminas telephone report]

[Text] Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, presided this afternoon at the closing ceremony of the first national emulation for industrial projects which was held at a tire retreading plant being built in Cotorro Municipality [Havana City Province]. At the meeting it was announced that the Sancti Spiritus industrial projects construction enterprise was the most outstanding nationally and received the Ho Chi Minh banner and the Order of Independence, First Class medal awarded by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Elected as most outstanding was brigade No 8 of the city of Pinar del Rio, which is building an apiary complex in that city. Of the enterprise groups, the one on the Isle of Pines was the most outstanding; of the construction programs, the one for torula yeast in Matanzas, the one for textiles in Villa Clara, the one for cement in Mariel, and the one for energy in Cienfuegos.

Construction Minister Manuel Lopez Moreno made the summation report, pointing out the importance in completing the industrial projects set for this year. Attending the industrial projects review meeting were Secretariat member Raul Garcia Pelaez; Jaime Crombet, Central Committee member and Havana City Province first secretary; Mario Oliva, Central Committee member and deputy construction minister; and Pedro Fernandez, secretary general of the Construction Workers National Trade Union--the worker group that is hosting this fraternal emulation.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY, SCIENCE ACADEMY SIGN AGREEMENT

FLO61850Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 May 78 FL

[Text] A cooperation agreement was signed today between the Agriculture Ministry's information department and the Cuban Academy of Sciences, establishing an exchange of resources and contributions by specialists to set up seminars, conferences, symposia and other activities. The document was signed by (Felix Torre) for the Agriculture Ministry and (Mario Garrido) for the Science Academy.

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